THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. FRIDAY, December 15, 1809. No. 1211.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

JEREMIAH BARKER,

Has opened in Market Street, next door to the Pittsburgh Hotel, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, and Queensware,

and will also keep a constant supply of

Brighton Iron and Castings.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, November 29, 1809.

STEAM FLOUR MILL.

THE public are hereby informed that the *STEAM MILL*, is now in operation and will afford a constant supply of *Wheat* and *Rye Flour* in all their different qualities manufactured in the first stile, and also of *Bran, Chopped Rye*, and *Corn*.

Five Shillings cash per bushel will be given for a few thousand bushels of good Wheat if delivered before the 15th of November next. Rye will be taken at 40 cents per bushel or 56 lbs.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1809. tf.

PROPOSALS

HAVE been issued by Messrs. William Hamilton, Editor of the Lancaster Journal, and Hugh Hamilton, Editor of the Times, for publishing a correct and faithful report of *The Debates of both Houses of the Legislature of Pennsylvania* at the ensuing session.

The Editors pledge themselves to their friends and the public that the work shall be conducted with the strictest IMPARTIALITY.

The whole will contain about 300 pages — The price to subscribers to "*The Lancaster Journal*" or to "*The Times*," one dollar: To all other persons one dollar twenty-five cents; in every case the money to be paid in advance.

Subscriptions received at the Bar of the PITTSBURGH HOTEL, sign of the Globe, Market Street.

Pittsburgh Nov. 30, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership for the purpose of erecting a FURNACE under the firm of Bassenheim Furnace, near the Town of Zelienople, and the seat of Dettmar Basse Mulier, at the Connequenesing creek, Butler county, being provided with a rich mine of Iron Ore, take this method of informing their friends and the public thereof, and that the commercial transactions connected with the above business will be transacted under the firm of *Basse and Brockelman*.

DETTMAR BASSE MULLER,
WILLIAM L. BROCKELMAN.

Bassenheim, October 1809.

P. S. Dettmar Basse Muller, the proprietor of the Town of Zelienople, gives notice, that a mason, brickmaker shoemaker, tanner, and cooper, would find constant employment by settling in Zelienople.

Just received and for sale at
ZADOK CRAMER'S *Bookstore*,
A supply of

SCHOOL BIBLES, with and without psalms Testaments
Webster's Spelling Books
Watts Psalms and Hymns
Letters to married women on nursing and the management, and diseases of children. By Smith and Vaughan
The Young Man's best Companion
Hervey's Meditations
Sheridan's Dictionary Improved by Jones
Precepts of True Godliness.

And the following Chap Books or Histories for Children:—

Little Dick	Franklin's Life
Russel's Seven Sermons	Fairy Tales
Academy of Compliments	The Prompter
Arabian Nights	Narrative Pieces
Book of Knowledge	Twelve Ceasars
Destruction of Troy	Father's Legacy to his daughters
Irish Rogues	Little Jack
Gulliver	History of the Bible
Jane Shore	Margery Two Shoes
Funny Companion	Master and Misses delight
Letter Writer	Evening Tales.
Catechism of Nature	

December 5, 1809.

TO BE RENTED,

The *Dwelling House* and *Garden*, lately occupied by Mrs. Jane Butler. Enquire of
E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, *December* 6, 1809.

NOTICE.

DEBTORS and CREDITORS of the estate of the late William Thompson, Esquire, of St. Clair township, deceased, are requested to call on the subscribers for an adjustment of their accounts.

The dockets and official papers of the deceased, are in the hands of Joseph Phillips, Esquire, of St. Clair township.

ENOCH WRIGHT, } *Extrs.*
WM. WILKINS, }

December 5, 1809.

Just Published and for Sale, by
JOSEPH PARKER,
BOOKSELLER, *in PITTSBURGH*,
A SERMON, called
"The Star in the East."

This Sermon, after rapidly passing several editions in England, has already, within a few months in this country, reached the ninth edition. It presents to the Christian reader a new and extraordinary view of the Redeemer's Kingdom, in the eastern parts of the world, and has therefore become very celebrated in Europe and America.—*Price 25 cents.*

Reflection upon the Administration of Justice in Pennsylvania.—Price 37 1-2 cents.

Essay on the Climate of the United States.—Price 31 1-4 cents.

JOSEPH PARKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from Philadelphia a variety of Religious, Classical and English School Books, amongst which are Scott's Bible, an improved version of the New Testament, the Miscellaneous Works of the Rev. Charles Buck, in 3 vols. and Simpson's Plea. Also, *Stationary*, as ledgers, blank and ruled books of all sizes, pewter inkstands, sand boxes, slates and pencils, &c. &c. *Dec.* 4, 1809.

Joseph Parker,

Has for Sale, at his Bookstore, The
Assembly's Missionary Magazine,
OR
Evangelical Intelligencer.
Published under the patronage of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, for 1805. 1806, 1807 and 1808, bound and in monthly publications—which he constantly receives from W. P. Farrand, editor.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1809.

JOSEPH PARKER,

INFORMS the Inhabitants of the Western Country, that subscriptions to the *Evangelical Intelligencer*, will be thankfully received at his Bookstore, which will be delivered to subscribers in monthly publications, at 25 cents per number, or 3 dollars a year. Those also, who have formerly been subscribers, will receive their numbers at the same rate, without charge for carriage.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND, containing 50 acres, situate in Columbiana county, St. Clair township, state of Ohio. It is on the bank of the Ohio river, adjoining land of Jeremiah Barker, whereon is a grist mill; the land is well situate for business of any kind, particularly that of a tanner. There is on the land a good sugar camp, and 150 bearing apple trees grafted, and ten acres improved; the proprietor also offers for sale, a Barkmill and Tan-vats. The who will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, leather, or deerskins in the hair. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. *GRIFFITH WILLIAMS.*

November 30, 1809.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Algeo and Stevenson,

being dissolved, all having demands against the firm are desired to present them to Thomas Algeo for settlement, and all indebted are desired to make payment to Thomas Algeo, alone. All who neglect this notice, may depend on having their accounts put into the hands of the proper officer for collection.

THOMAS ALGEO,
JAMES STEVENSON.

Pittsburgh, November 1809.

Washington County, ss. } In the Common Pleas of October Term, 1809.

ON the petition of James Patterson, praying for the benefit of the insolvent debtors laws: It is ordered by the Court, that the first day of the next term be appointed for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, and that notice of this application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette three times, the last of which shall be at least ten days previous to the day of hearing.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office at Washington, the 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1809

ALEXANDER MURDOCK, *Proth'y.*

The creditors of James Patterson are hereby notified, that agreeably to the above order of Court, he will apply for his discharge, under the laws of this commonwealth, in behalf of insolvent debtors, on the first day of next term, at which time they may attend.

THOMAS M'GIFFIN,
Attorney for James Patterson.

Apprentices Indentures, &c.
FOR SALE
At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DOCUMENTS,

Which accompanied the Message of the President of the United States.

The Secretary of State to Mr. Jackson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Oct.* 9th, 1809.

SIR—An arrangement, as to the revocation of the British orders in council, as well as to the satisfaction required in the case of the attack on the Chesapeake frigate, has been made in due form by the government of the United States with David Montague Erskine, Esq. an accredited minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty. And after it had been faithfully carried into execution on the part of this government and under circumstances rendering its effects on the relative situation of the United States irrevocable, and, in some respects, irreparable. His Britannic majesty has deemed it proper to disavow it, to recal his minister, and send another to take his place.

In such a state of things, no expectation could be more reasonable, no course of proceeding more obviously prescribed by the ordinary respect due to the disappointed party, than a prompt and explicit explanation, by the new functionary, of the grounds of the refusal on the part of his government to abide by an arrangement so solemnly made, accompanied by a substitution of other propositions.

Under the influence of this reasonable proposition, the President has learned, with no less surprise than regret, that in your several conferences with me you have stated—

1st. That you have no instructions from your government, which authorize you to make any explanations whatever to this government, as to the reasons, which had induced his Britannic majesty to disavow the arrangement lately made by your predecessor, and that therefore you could not make any such explanations.

2d. That in the case of the Chesapeake, your instructions only authorize you (without assigning any reason whatever why the reasonable terms of satisfaction tendered and accepted, have not been carried into effect) to communicate to this government a note tendering satisfaction, with an understanding that such note should not be signed and delivered by you, until you should have previously seen and approved the proposed answer of this government, and that the signing and delivery of your note and of the answer of this government should be simultaneous.

3d. That you have no instruction, which authorise you to make to this government any propositions whatever in relation to the revocation of the British orders in council; but only to receive such as this government may deem it proper to make to you.

4th. That at all events, it is not the disposition or the intention of the British government to revoke their orders in council, as they respect the United States, but upon a formal stipulation on the part of the United States, to accede to the following terms and conditions, viz.

1st. That the act of Congress, commonly called the non-intercourse law, be continued against France, so long as she shall continue her decrees.

2d. That the navy of Great-Britain be authorised to aid in enforcing the provisions of the said act of Congress.

3d. That the United States shall explicitly renounce, during the present war, the right of carrying on any trade whatever, direct or indirect, with any colony of any enemy of Great-Britain, from which they were excluded during peace; and that this renunciation must extend, not only to the trade between the colony and the mother country, but to the trade between the colony and the United States.

If, in the foregoing representation, it should appear, that I have in any instance misapprehended your meaning, it will afford me real pleasure to be enabled to lay before the President a statement, corrected agreeably to any suggestions, with which you may be pleased to favour me.

To avoid the misconceptions incident to oral proceedings, I have the honour to intimate that it is thought expedient, that our further discussions, on the present occasion, be in the written form. And with great sincerity I assure you, that whatever communications you may be pleased thus to make, will be received with an anxious solicitude to find them such as may lead to a speedy removal of every existing obstacle to that mutual and lasting friendship and cordiality between the two nations, which it is obviously the interest of both to foster.

With the highest consideration, &c.
(Signed) R. SMITH.

The Hon. Francis James Jackson, &c. &c.

Mr. Jackson to Mr. Smith.

WASHINGTON, 11th *October*, 1809.

SIR—I have had the honour of receiving your official letter of the 9th inst. towards the close of which you inform me, that it had been thought expedient to put an end to all verbal communications between yourself and me, in discussing the important objects of my mission. Considering that a very few days has elapsed since I delivered to the President a credential letter from the King my master, and that nothing has been even alledged to have occurred, to deprive me of the facility of access, and of the credit to which, according to immemorial usage, I am by that letter entitled, I believe there does not exist in the annals of diplomacy, a precedent for such a determination between two ministers, who have met for the avowed purpose of terminating amicably the existing differences between their respective countries: but after mature reflection, I am induced to acquiesce in it by the recollection of the time that must necessarily elapse before I can receive his majesty's commands upon so unexpected an occurrence, and of the detriment that would ensue to the public service, if my ministerial functions were in the interval, to be altogether suspended. I shall therefore content myself with entering my protest against a proceeding which I can consider in no other light, than as a violation, in my person, of the most essential rights of a public minister when adopted, as in the present case, without any alledged misconduct on his part. As a matter of opinion, I cannot, I own, assent to the preference which you give to written over verbal intercourse, for the purpose of mutual explanation and accommodation. I have thought it due to the public character with which I have the honour to be invested, and to the confidence which his majesty has most graciously been pleased to repose in me, to state to you unreservedly my sentiments on this point. I shall now proceed to the other parts of your letter, and apply to them the best consideration that can arise from a zeal proportioned to the increase of difficulty thus thrown in the way of the restoration of a thorough good understanding between our respective countries.

You state, sir, very truly, that an arrangement had been made between you and Mr. Erskine, and that his majesty has thought proper to disavow that arrangement.

I have, here in the outset, to regret the loss of the advantage of verbal intercourse with you, as I should have availed myself to enquire whether by your statement, it were your intention to complain of the disavowal itself, or of a total want of explanation of it, or of the circumstances of that explanation not having been made through me. I observe that in the records of this mission there is no trace of a complaint, on the part of the United States, of his majesty having disavowed the act of his minister. You have not in the conferences we have hitherto held, distinctly announced any such complaint, and I have seen, with pleasure, in this forbearance, on your part, an instance of that candour, which I doubt not will prevail in all our communications, in as much as you could not but have thought it unreasonable to complain of the disavowal of an act, done under such circumstances, as *could only* lead to the consequences that have actually followed.

It was not known when I left England, whether Mr. Erskine had, according to the liberty allowed him, communicated to you in extenso his original instructions. It now appears that he did not. But, in reverting to his official correspondence, and particularly to a dispatch addressed on the 20th of April to his majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs, I find that he there states, that he had submitted to your consideration, the three conditions specified in those instructions, as the

ground work of an arrangement which, according to information received from this country, it was thought in England might be made, with a prospect of great mutual advantage. Mr. Erskine then reports verbatim et seriatim your observations upon each of the three conditions, and the reasons which induced you to think that others might be substituted in lieu of them. It may have been concluded between you that these latter were an equivalent for the original conditions; but the very act of substitution evidently shows that those original conditions were, in fact, very explicitly communicated to you, and by you of course laid before the President for his consideration. I need hardly add, that the difference between those conditions and those contained in the arrangement of the 18th and 19th April, is sufficiently obvious to require no elucidation; nor need I draw the conclusion, which I consider as admitted by all absence of complaint, on the part of the American government, viz. that under such circumstances, his majesty had an undoubted and incontrovertible right to disavow the act of his minister. I must here allude to a supposition, which you have more than once mentioned to me, and by which, if it had any the slightest foundation, this right might perhaps been in some degree affected. You have informed me that you understood Mr. Erskine had two setts of instructions, by which to regulate his conduct; and that upon one of them, which had not been communicated either to you or to the public, was to be rested the justification of the terms finally agreed upon between you and him. It is my duty, sir, solemnly to declare to you, and through you to the President, that the dispatch from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine, which you have made the basis of an official correspondence with the latter minister, and which was read by the former to the American minister in London is the only dispatch, by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement with this country on the matter to which it relates.

To return to the immediate subject of your letter. If sir, it be your intention to state, that no explanation whatever has been given to the American government of the reasons which induced his majesty to disavow the act of my predecessor, I must, in that case, observe, that in the instructions conveyed to him his majesty's intention, those reasons were very fully and forcibly stated: and if he has not transmitted them to you, I cannot only attribute it to the peculiar delicacy and embarrassment of his situation, for which he probably trusted to the President's goodness to make some allowance, and he might the more reasonably be led to that reliance on it, as a full and ample communication was also made upon the subject by his majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs to Mr. Pinckney, to whom the whole of Mr. Erskine's original instructions was read and who, it was natural to suppose, would convey to his government, so much information upon a very momentous occasion, as would relieve Mr. Erskine from the necessity of entering into minute details of the misunderstanding that had occurred. At all events, no complaint can be substantiated against his majesty's government on this score, seeing that they not only instructed the minister who had made the disavowed arrangement as to the motives which occasioned the disavowal, but also with frankness, promptitude, and a most scrupulous regard to national honour, gave notice to the American minister at London of the disavowal, of the motives of it, and of the precautions spontaneously taken by his majesty to prevent any loss or injury accruing to the citizens of the United States from a reliance on any agreement, however unauthorised, made in his majesty's name. The mere allusion to this latter circumstance dispenses me from further noticing the effects which you describe as being produced upon the United States by the circumstances of this agreement. How far they are irrevocable is not for me to determine—but the word IRREPARABLE seems to imply that a loss had been sustained on the occasion by the public or by individuals of this country. So far as his majesty could be by possibility supposed answerable for such an eventual loss he has, as I before stated, taken the utmost precaution to avert it.

As to the expectation entertained here, that the explanation of his majesty's share in this transaction should be made through me, I might content myself with simply observing, that I was not provided with instructions to that effect, because it was known that the explanation in question had already been given. But it accords with the sentiments of his majesty towards this country to observe also that he considered, that as some time must necessarily elapse between my appointment and my entrance on the duties of my ministry, it would be a more friendly mode to proceed to state without delay and through the channels I have already mentioned the motives that compelled his majesty to disavow the agreement, than to leave the American government in uncertainty in these respects till the unavoidably protracted period of my arrival in America, I say this in regard to the original notification of his majesty's determination, and of the motives of it, which being already made, it could not be supposed in London that a repetition of them would be expected from me; and of course no such case has been foreseen in my instructions.—But if, beyond this, any incidental explanation or discussion should be wished for by this government, I came fully prepared to enter into them. I even consider them to have taken place between us.—I have certainly derived great satisfaction from the several hours, which we have spent in conference upon these subjects, because they have enabled me to remove some misunderstandings, and to refute many misrepresentations which you yourself informed me of, in regard to the conduct of the British government. I consider such mutual explanations as highly beneficial to a right understanding of the views and interests of the two countries, and I should with much pleasure have renewed them, if you had not informed me that the President had been pleased to prescribe another and a different mode of conducting our negociation.

I will nevertheless avail myself of that mode with which he still permits to repeat to you that his majesty has authorised me notwithstanding the ungracious manner in which his former offer of satisfaction for the affair of the Chesapeake was received, to renew that which Mr. Erskine was instructed to make. You have said that you so fully understood the particulars of that offer, that I deem it unnecessary to recapitulate them here; I regret that, since they were so clearly understood by you, you should not yet have been enabled to state to me either in our personal communications, or in the letter in which I am now answering, whether they are considered by the president as satisfactory, or whether they are such as he ultimately means to accept. You seem not so distinctly to have understood the form of proceeding in this affair, which I took the liberty of suggesting as likely to lead to a satisfactory result, without however at all precluding any other method which might appear preferable to you.—My proposal was, not to communicate a note tendering satisfaction, but to agree with you beforehand upon the terms of a declaration on the part of his majesty, which should actually give the satisfaction (the conditions of which I informed you that I was authorised to carry into immediate execution) and of a counter declaration to be signed by you on the part of the United States for the purpose of accepting such satisfaction. I expressly stated that this interchange of official documents was not meant by me as the means of conveying to each other our respective sentiments—THAT I understood to be, as is usual, the object of our conferences—and I imagined that the papers to be signed by us, respectively, would be the result of those sentiments so communicated, and that by being reciprocally corrected and modified, and simultaneously delivered, they would form one compact by which the two countries would be equally bound. This course of proceeding is conformable to the practice of the courts of Europe, on similar occasions—You did not at that time appear to object to it—you even requested me to come the next day, prepared with a draft or project of a paper, framed in pursuance to these ideas and although you desired to refer the subject to the President for his approbation, I do not find in your letter either an expression of his sentiments upon it, or the substitution of any other form that might be more agreeably to him, than the one which I have proposed.

I touch with considerable and very sincere reluctance upon that part of your letter, in which you state that I had not assigned "any reason whatever why the reasonable terms of satisfaction tendered and accepted have not been carried into effect."

I believed that I had observed to you, in the words of my instructions, that if his majesty were capable of being actuated by any desire to retract an offer of reparation which had once made, his majesty might be well warranted in doing so both by the form in which his accredited minister had tendered that reparation, and by the manner in which that tender had been received, I believe that I elucidated this observation by a reference to the particular expressions, which made the terms of satisfaction appear to be unacceptable even to the American government, at the very moment when they were accepted, and which at all events put it totally out of his majesty's power to ratify and confirm any act in which such expressions were contained.

On the subject of his majesty's Orders in Council, I have had the honor of informing you that his majesty having caused to be made to the government of the United States certain proposals founded upon principles, some of which were understood to originate in American authorities, and others to be acquiesced, in by them—and having afterwards ascertained, in manner mentioned in a former part of this letter, that the sentiments of the American government were so different from what they were at first understood to be, I was not instructed to renew to you those proposals, nor to press upon your acceptance an arrangement which had been so recently declined, especially as the arrangement itself is become less important, and the terms of it less applicable to the state of things now existing.

Those considerations which were first intimated in Mr. Canning's official letter to Mr. Pinckney of the 23d Sept. 1808, and which in the process of the following six months, acquired greater weight and influence, induced his majesty, before the result of Mr. Erskine's negociation was known, to modify the orders in Council of Nov. 1807, by that of the 26th of April, 1809.

The effect of this new order is to relieve the system under which the former orders were issued, from that which has always been represented in this country, as the most objectionable and offensive part of it—the option given to neutrals to trade with the enemies of Great Britain through British ports on payment of a transit duty. This was originally devised and intended as a mitigation of what is certainly more correct but more rigid in principle—the total and unqualified interdiction of all trade with the enemy. If however, this mitigation was felt as an aggravation, and, as has been sometimes warmly asserted, as an insult, that cause of complaint is now entirely removed.—By the order in council of the 26th April, 1809, all trade with France and Holland, and the ports of Italy, comprehended under the denomination of the kingdom of Italy, is simply prohibited altogether.—No option is afforded, and consequently no transit duty is required to be paid.—In another respect the order in council of the 26th April must be admitted to be more restrictive than those of November 1807.

The trade with enemies colonies which was opened to neutrals at the commencement of the present war by the order in Council of the 24th June, 1803, was continued to be left open by those of November 1807.

The order in Council of the 26th April retracts this indulgence. But it is to be observed, that, since the period, when the orders in Council of Nov. 1807, were issued, the opening of the ports of Spain, of Portugal, of the south of Italy and of Turkey has afforded a more ample scope to neutral commerce, and that by the capture of Martinique, in addition to that of almost all the colonies of the enemies of Great Britain, together with the blockade of Guadaloupe, the extent to which the liberty of commerce with enemies colonies applied has been so far narrowed, that there is little of practical hardships in recurring to the rule which, however occasionally mitigated in its application, Great Britain can never cease in principle to maintain. It is farther to be observed, that the order in Council of the 26th April has this operation highly favorable to neutrals, that restricting the regulations of blockade to France, Holland and their colonies, and to the territories denominated the kingdom of Italy, it lays open to the direct trade of neutrals the ports of the north of Europe.

Under the order of the 26th April therefore, while there are on the one hand fewer points of difference to stand in the way of a satisfactory arrangement, between Great Britain and the United States, it is possible that there may be less temptation to the latter, to enter into such arrangement as the extent of their commerce may be, if they please, nearly as great under the order in Council of the 26th April, as it would be under any arrangement which should effect the indispensable objects, to which that order applies, or as it would be even without any such order so long as France and the powers subservient to France continue to enforce their decrees. It is in the same proportion, matter of indifference to Great Britain whether the order in Council be continued or an arrangement by mutual consent substituted in its room.

Such sir, are the grounds on which it has appeared to his majesty to be unnecessary to command me to propose to the government of the U. States any formal agreement to be substituted for that which his majesty has been under the necessity of disavowing: but I am directed to receive and discuss with you any proposal which you may be authorised to make me on this head.

As no disposition has hitherto been shewn on your part to make any such proposal, it has been impossible for me to state by anticipation (nor was I instructed so to do) what might be the answer that I should eventually think it my duty to return to you: consequently I could not have made with that view the statement contained in the 4th section of your letter, and the 3 subdivisions of it. Such a statement would have been obviously inconsistent with the former part of my overtures which you very correctly record in the 3d section viz: that I was not instructed to make to you any proposals whatever on the subject. I must necessarily reserve, until I hear from you what proposals it may be deemed proper to make on behalf of the United States, to state in how far they do or not accord with the instructions, which it has pleased his majesty to give me for my guidance in this negociation.

I will only add, sir, in conclusion of this letter, that his majesty is very sincerely desirous of maintaining a perfect and cordial understanding with the U. States, and of bringing to a complete and satisfactory adjustment, all the points of difference that have arisen between the two governments; and that, agreeing as I do with you, most heartily, as to the interests which both nations have in fostering a mutual and solid friendship and cordiality, no zeal or exertions shall be wanting on on my part to carry into effect his majesty's commands for this most salutary purpose.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

F. J. JACKSON.

The Hon. Robert Smith, &c. &c. &c.

(To be continued.)

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, December 15, 1809.

DIED,

At Pittsburgh, on the evening of the 11th inst. JOHN WILKINS, Esquire, in the 77th year of his age.

Through a long life of activity, enterprize and various fortune, his manly mind encountered calamity without suffering depression, faced danger without dismay, and enjoyed prosperity without ostentation in hospitable kindness and liberality:—Ardent in his attachments, zealous in the service of his friends, he never waited for solicitation where he knew his good offices would be useful to those he esteemed.

In public spirit and honourable exertion during the revolutionary war, he was excelled by none:—At the origin of the contest, he was among the first captains who associated and organized a company of militia in Pennsylvania:—In 1776 he was elected a member of the convention which formed the first constitution of the state, and immediately after performing this decisive act of resistance against Britain, he accepted the commission of captain in the army of the United States. In this disastrous period of our affairs, he enlisted a company at his own expence, and from his own funds furnished it with rations, forage and every requisite on its march to join the army:—He reached the camp before the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and was in both those actions.

After the conclusion of the war in 1783, he removed with his family to Pittsburgh, where he has ever since resided, and throughout that whole period held the office of justice of the peace, and frequently was invested with the offices of commissioner or treasurer of the county, all which he discharged with ability, attention, and unblemished integrity; highly valued by his friends, and respected by all the surrounding society.

His noble constitution of body was at last overcome by the hand of time, but the faculties of his mind remained unhurt to the close of his life:—With perfect composure he saw the approach of his dissolution, and surrounded by his numerous family and sympathizing friends, he yielded without a sigh his spirit into the hands of him who gave it.

The limits of a weekly newspaper are so confined, that it is impossible, in any reasonable time, to publish the voluminous documents laid before Congress by the President.

The letters between Mr. Erskine and the Secretary of State comprise the first part of the documents—but, as this correspondence is well known to have resulted in certain propositions made by Mr. Erskine to our government, and which were accepted by the President, and deemed sufficient to authorise him to issue a proclamation permitting the renewal of commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain, and, as it is also well known, that the British government refused to acknowledge the arrangement made with their minister, and have recalled him, and appointed Mr. Jackson his successor, we think it unnecessary to publish the correspondence.

Soon after the arrival of Mr. Jackson verbal communications were held between him and Mr. Smith—these conferences were soon suspended, and a regular correspondence ensued, which ended in the determination of the President to receive no further communications from him.

The letters from Mr. Smith to Mr. Jackson, and his answers, are of great importance; and as the people should be made acquainted with the matter in dispute between the two governments, we have commenced their publication in this day's Gazette, and shall continue them weekly until finished.

On the 4th inst. a duel was fought at Bladensburgh, (Va.) between Joseph Pierson, Esquire, of North-Carolina, and John G. Jackson, Esquire, member of Congress from Virginia. Mr. Jackson, on the second fire, was shot in the thigh—the wound is supposed dangerous. Mr. Pierson was not hurt.

From Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, Dec. 2.

WASHINGTON, *November 29.*

The reading of the documents accompanying the President's message, occupied the whole of to-day. They are very voluminous, and contain matter of considerable interest. They consist principally of the correspondence between Mr. Smith and Mr. Jackson, both of whom appear to have written at great length and freedom. That part of the documents which relate to our relations with France, is very limitted, and contains nothing new. It authorises no expectation of any change in the policy of Bonaparte. He has laid down his system with regard to neutrality; and no remonstrances or importunities from us will turn him from the inflexible purpose of involving us in a war with England. It would be fruitless to attempt an analysis of these papers, I shall, however, forward them to you for publication entire, as they issue from the press here. Smith's letter of instructions to Mr. Pinkney, on the subject of Jackson's dismissal, is an animated and forcible production. In another document, he treats with great warmth and severity, Mr. Jackson's letter to the consuls, which he terms "an appeal to the people of America." Mr. Jackson, in one of his letters to the secretary of state, complains of the strictures of the newspapers, which the secretary rebuts by remarking on the licentiousness of the English press.

Nothing of interest is expected to come before Congress for some days to come.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the Boston Continel, Nov. 29.—The fast sailing ship Packet, Capt. Trott, arrived here last evening in 34 days from Liverpool. Our London files, by her, are to the 21st (evening) October.

Not an additional official particular of the terms of the peace imposed on Austria, known to be humiliating, had transpired; though the naked fact had been officially announced in Holland. The cause of this silence occasioned many conjectures not worth repeating.

The last couriers stated, that no prospect of any negociation with France existed; that parliament would not meet until January; and that discussion on ministerial alterations, had given place to schemes for celebrating the approaching jubilee, (25th October) when the British king entered the 50th year of his reign.

From some of the passengers we learn, that opinions on American affairs in England, were suspended on the fate of Mr. Jackson's negociation here; but that the public sentiment appeared less amicably disposed towards us than heretofore. After the peace with Austria, the confidence in the success of Spain abated.

SELECT OBSERVATIONS.

The *will* to do good without the *power* is a *virtue*, and the *power* without the *will* is an enormous *vice*.

Nothing is more sincere than conscience, nor more advantageous than its councils.

A covetous man may be compared to a sponge; what he with wondrous care hath sucked up, his heirs commonly takes pleasure in squeezing out.

It is hardly ever but at the expence of a person's own repose, that he undertakes to trouble that of others.

The *law*, which remains *without execution*, does not ill resemble *faith without works*.

The most important and most neglected of all conversations, is the converse *with one's self*.

The loss of time is the most irreparable, and yet it is what disturbs us the least.

We are ever more sensible of grief than pleasure; our joys pass in a moment, but our griefs are of long continuance.

The most certain proof of a judicious mind, is a sincere confession of his ignorance.

A wise prince, who takes good counsel, and respects the laws, makes his people happy; but a weak prince is the shame of a state.

There is at least as much courage as sincerity in confessing freely our faults and mistakes.

The only difference that I find between the heart of a rich and a poor man, is; the *first* is filled with *fear*, and the *second* with *hope*.

ST. LOUIS, *November 23.*

Extract of a letter from Mr. David Robinson, dated Fort Osage, Nov. 8, 1809.

"On the 4th of this instant, a hunting party of the Osage tribe, consisting of five men and four women, crossed the Missouri, from the fort, to the northeast side; they were surrounded by a party of the Ioway's, who killed one man and two women, and another man is missing, supposed to be killed some distance from their camp. Next morning, captain Clemson, with a detachment of fifteen men, doctor Murray and myself, were conducted to the fatal spot, by some of the party that had escaped, we found one Indian and two women butchered in a most barbarous manner, we buried the dead and returned.—On the following day a Missouri Indian from the Ioway village, called over the river for a canoe, at the garrison, one of the defeated party knew him and said he shot at and chased him in the attack, upon which he flashed his gun at him on the sand bar. Capt. Clemson sent for the Missouri Indian and interrogated him closely, suspecting him as a spy; he said he bore a flag from the Ioway's to the Osages acknowledging the guilt of the former, in the murder of one of the latter, recently on Blue river; he said it was the wish of the Ioways to cover the grave of the dead with presents, and be at peace; the captain ordered him to the guard-house, waiting for further information, and to save his life. There is war on all sides with the Indians among themselves, and we are informed, the Sous ars now on the river not far from this, and we doubt their friendship to the white people."

HOPKINS AND EARL, Philadelphia,

Are preparing to print,

DISCOURSES

ON THE

DISEASES OF CHILDREN,

By N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

Honorary member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Lecturer in Medicine, &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be comprised in one vol. 8vo. and will treat both of the acute and chronic diseases of children.

2. It will be printed on a fine paper, and with a new and distinct type.

3. It will be delivered to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents in boards.

NOW IN THE PRESS,

LONDON DISSECTOR;

OR

SYSTEM OF DISSECTION,

practiced in the hospitals and lecture rooms of the metropolis; explained by the clearest rules, for the use of students, comprising a description of the human body, as they appear on dissection; with directions for their demonstration. To this American edition, will be added, the Ruyschian art and method of making preparations to exhibit the human body, illustrated with a representation of the Quicksilver Tray and its appendages.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be handsomely printed and delivered to subscribers at one dollar twenty-five cents, neatly bound. To non-subscribers the price will be one dollar fifty cents. The London edition sells for one dollar thirty-seven and an half cents.

Any person desirous of becoming subscribers to the above medical works, will please to send their names to JOSEPH PARKER, Bookseller in Pittsburgh. *Dec.* 14, 1809.

LAST NOTICE

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS AND PATRONS OF

"*THE COMMONWEALTH.*"

THE subscriber having disposed of the Printing Office and Establishment of "The Commonwealth" to *Mr. Benjamin Brown*, one of the editors of the "Washington Reporter," he requests all persons indebted to him for subscriptions, advertisements, hand bills, or other printing, to come forward with as little delay as possible, and discharge their respective accounts. A punctual attention to this notice will much oblige

E. PENTLAND.

Dec. 13, 1809.

FOR SALE,

Yellow Creek Salt Works,

SITUATE on the state road leading from Steubenville to Lisbon. The works are at this time considerably productive, and at a small expence can be made much more so—The situation for Store and Tavern is unequalled in the county.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Three adjoining sections of Land

situate on said road, about two and an half miles from the Ohio river, embracing some valuable improved land, and some excellent seats for water works on Big Yellow Creek.—On these sections, it is supposed, there are several large bodies of Iron Ore. This last described property is very valuable. Enquire at the Works. *Dec.* 3, 1809.

JOHN BAIRD,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his customers for their past favours, and informs them and the public in general that he has on hand some of the best

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,

with some of the most fashionable Waistcoating, suitable for the present season. Those who may please to employ him may rely on having their work done in the latest and most approved fashions, and neatest manner.

He takes the liberty of requesting those who have not paid attention to his former publication, to recollect that articles in his line cannot be purchased without cash.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1809.

N. B. Four or Five Journeymen wanted, to whom the highest wages will be given.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Robert Killen*, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers on or before the 10th day of February next, and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to present them, properly attested, for settlement.

WILLIAM MINIKAN, } *Admrs.*
JACOB BELTZHOOVER, }

Pittsburgh, *December* 7, 1809.

Washington County, ss. } In the Common Pleas of October Term, 1809.

ON the petition of George Crawford, praying for the benefit of the insolvent debtors laws, it is ordered by the Court, that the first day of the next term be appointed for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, and that there shall be made a publication in one of the Pittsburgh newspapers.

In testimony of the aforegoing rule I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, at Washington, the 14th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1809.

ALEX. MURDOCK, *Proth'y.*

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, a *Mare*, between a brown and a black, 13 or 14 hands high, a star in her forehead, no shoes on her hind feet—Whoever delivers said mare to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

JAMES MAY.

Pittsburgh, *December* 2, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf.

FOR SALE,

At the WAREHOUSE *of the Subscriber;*

A quantity of the following articles, on good terms, for cash, or approved notes at 60 days.

Coffee and Chocolate,	Allspice and Cloves,
Loaf & Country sugar,	Ground Redwood,
Young hyson and hyson skin Tea,	Holland Gin,
Pepper and Ginger,	French Brandy
	Castings and Iron.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1809.

N. B. A LAD of good connections, well recommended, will be taken as an Apprentice.

ENTERED with the subscriber, wood-ranger, a dark sorrel *Mare*, 6 or 7 years old, about 14 hands high, has a small star in her forehead, hipshot, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers creek, Allegheny county, *Dec.* 2, 1809.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A Farm of 200 acres of Land on Thompson's run, on a branch of Turkle creek, Allegheny county, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 2 miles north of the Philadelphia road, formerly owned by Robert Duff, and now in tenure of Moses and Thomas Dinsmore. The improvements are extensive and in good repair.

A Farm (in excellent order,) of 200 acres, now occupied by John Grubb, on Pine creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

400 acres near the above in possession of Alexander M'Donald, who owns 100 thereof, and has authorised me to sell his part.

300 acres near the above settled by Jacob Grubb.

180 acres adjoining, (unimproved) part of a survey settled by Jacob Buckhart.

A well improved farm of 200 acres on Deer creek, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Butler road, in tenure of Wm. Thompson.

A farm formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton, and from 200 to 800 acres of land of a superior quality, adjoining Neyman's mill on Connequenessing creek, Butler county, 4 and 1-2 miles from the county town, and 3 from the salt works, 70 acres cleared, and 12 of which is meadow. This may be made one of the best grazing farms in the western country.

That well known tavern stand, farm and tract of land, of 400 acres, now occupied by John Elliot, at the forks of the road from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer, near Slippery-rock creek: the land is of the best quality, the improvements large, and the situation most advantageous for a tavern, store, and extensive farm.

A tract of 405 acres (about 30 of which is cleared) situate on the east bank of French creek (Crawford county) 4 miles below Meadville, and on the state road to Mercer; the greater part rich bottom land.

Five tracts of land of 400 hundred acres each with valuable improvements, in Erie county, near the Lake; equal in quality and local advantages to any in the country. Apply to Thomas Rees, Esq. Erie.

Several tracts of donation land.

Titles in fee simple with general warranty, clear of all incumbrances, will be given on receipt of one third of the purchase money and securing by mortgage, payment of the residue at such times as may be agreed upon. Apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Also for sale, or to be let on improving leases, a number of tracts of land in Allegheny and Butler counties, some of them adjoining the town of Butler and the salt works.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1809. tf.

Just Published in Lexington Kentucky, and for Sale at

ZADOK CRAMER'S Book Store, Pittsburgh

(Price Sixty-two and a half cents.)

A Narrative of the Life and Travels of

JOHN ROBERT SHAW,

The Well-Digger.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

Adorned with Plates.

There is something novel in the adventures of this man. The various scenes into which his youthful indiscretions lead him, has taught him the error of his former days, which he candidly confesses, and like the venerable Doctor Franklin, as respects some juvenile indiscretions in his life; says, *If I had my life to run over again, such and such things would I amend.*

There is something valuable, because it is honest, in an old man confessing his faults. It assists youth to judge of error without trying dangerous experiments; it in fact acts as a beacon to mariners in perilous shoals; they are enabled to avoid rocks on which others have been wrecked; and this good, too, is obtained without cost or loss of time; and it would be madness for a man to follow one who had fallen into the ditch, when, to avoid it, he has merely to keep in mind the Scotch proverb of "*Look before you loup.*"

The travels of Shaw are filled with the *little anecdote* plainly told, and a numerous chain of curious incidents, checkered with good and bad fortune, all of whose various scenes he seems to have borne with a degree of philosophic fortitude uncommon to most men. He tells in fact a simple and honest tale, and one that may be useful to the rising generation.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

WORM TEA.

BEING one of the most valuable Medicines ever sold, for the destruction of Worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for Children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice, It being now so well established that no certificates or encomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of Vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.

SOLD BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Wholesale and retail Druggists, Corner of Third and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

Price 25 Cents single, and 2 Dollars per dozen.

N. B. At the same palce may be had Sing's Patent Itch Ointment by the groce, dozen or single Box.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr.* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Apothecary and Drug Store,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

INFORM the Inhabitants of the Western Country that they have commenced the APOTHECARY and DRUG BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by *Mr.* Robert Cunliffe, merchant, where they offer for sale at Philadelphia prices, a very large and extensive assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, both family and patent, Essences, Perfumes, Patent Soaps, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, and almost every article connected with the business. From the arrangements they have made in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, they are enabled to assure their friends that their assortment of articles in the above business is superior to any offered for sale in this place.

June 1, 1809.

N. B. Practitioners of Medicine, Merchants, and all others who deal in Medicine will find it much to their advantage to purchase from them.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to decline Business in Pittsburgh,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

His Stock, consisting of ready made

Stills and Tin-Ware,

Copper in the sheet, and Tin in Boxes, together with a great variety of articles belonging to the Coppersmith and Tin Business. It is his intention to dispose of the whole on very reasonable terms, so as to make it an object to any person wishing to purchase, or who may incline to carry on the above business.

Application to be made to the subscriber, in Market Street, next door to the Printing-Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

Pittsburgh, November 21, 1809.

Fullers' Boards,

May be had at Zadok Cramer's Bookstore, together with the various kinds of *Writing Paper*.

Z. C. has now at Press,

A *second edition* of the *United States Spelling Book*, which will be completed with all possible dispatch. Orders for this book will be thankfully received from our western merchants and schoolmasters.

Those wanting Almanacks for 1810, will please apply soon, as our edition is nearly exhausted.

Subscribers to the *History of Jefferson College* will please return their names as soon as convenient. If sufficient encouragement be given, it will be put to press this winter.

Pittsburgh, November 21, 1809.

BUILDING LOTS.

SIX Acres of Ground on Grant's Hill and within the Borough, have been laid out into building Lots. They will be let on very reasonable terms on perpetual leases.

Apply at the Office of *WILLIAM WILKINS*, where a plan of the lots may be seen

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1809. tf

A Tan yard to be Rented, or

Let on Shares, in Venango county, Cherry-tree Township, with a considerable Stock on hand. The preference will be given to a single man.

ELIJAH STEWART.

November 15, 1809.

Came to the farm of Springfield,

a RED STEER, with a white face, no other mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PATRICK KELLY.

Pitt township, Allegheny county, Nov. 22d, 1809.

Pittsburgh Hotel,

SIGN OF THE

GLOBE.

J. N. BLAIR (widow of the late Doctor Blair, of Washington.)

INFORMS the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh and Travellers, that she has open, as an INN for their reception, those commodious and elegant buildings, formerly occupied by *Mr. Spencer*, corner of Market and Second Streets.

As it is the anxious wish as well as interest of J. N. Blair to render her Inn worthy of this place (Pittsburgh) and as deserving of public patronage, as any similar establishment in the United States; she has in furniture, decorations of her apartments, contents of cellars, extent of stables, selection of waiters, domesticks, hostlers, &c. consulted the convenience and comfort of those who may honor her house with their custom.

J. N. BLAIR.

Pittsburgh, October 1, 1809.

☞ *BOARDERS by the week will be thankfully received.*

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a *FULLING MILL*, and is ready to receive business in that line. He pledges himself, from the perfect knowledge of fulling and dyeing, to execute business of that sort in the most compleat manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.

Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N. B. Cloth left with mr. George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper

WHO can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.

August 29, 1809.

Just Published, and for Sale,

AT ZADOCK CRAMER'S BOOKSTORE,

SIGN OF FRANKLIN'S HEAD, MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ALMANACKS FOR 1810.

☞ Orders for Magazines, Common and German Almanacks for 1810, Spelling Books, Primers, &c. &c. will be punctually attended to. Merchants are particularly requested to send in their orders early, to prevent disappointments.

Z. C. has on hand, and purposes keeping, a supply of BLANK BOOKS of all sizes, with which he will supply merchants on low terms, wholesale and retail.

September 27, 1809. tf.

GUN POWDER.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of Gun Powder, of a superior quality, on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1809.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of *Mr.* BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, *6th Dec.* 1809.

Dr. GODBOLD'S

VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.

(Price 1 Dollar and 25 Cents.)

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

At their Wholesale and Retail Apothecary, Drug and Paint Store, Corner of Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

IN offering to the public a medicine, the discovery of the late celebrated *Dr.* Godbold, it might be almost unnecessary to give any details of its efficacy, or merits; he, who from his knowledge of the treasures of the vegetable world, extracted so many rich and salutary substances, and who applied them so successfully in restoring the blessings of health to his countrymen, that thousands have given testimonials of the services from him. It would be however, unjust to the properties of this invaluable medicine, to withhold particularizing some of its sanative virtues.

Amongst several much esteemed specifics which *Dr.* Godbold prepared, it was in the preparation of *this* now offered to the public, that he had the firmest confidence, it was *this* which he administered with the fullest success, and from which he acquired his high reputation and extensive fortune.

In Colds, Catarrhs and Coughs, it gently opens the breast, immediately gives liberty of breathing, and allays the tickling which provokes frequent coughing. In Hoarsnesses and Asthmas it clears all obstructions of the lungs, and heals any rawness and soreness therefrom. In debilitated stomachs, flatulency, windy, complaints, weakness of appetite, whether occasioned by a natural weakness of constitution, or by over indulgence in the pleasures of the table, and in eruptions of the face, where they arise from impurity of blood. This inestimable specific is without a superior; it is a bracer of the solids, and a promoter of digestion, and renovates the stomach by mixing with the blood and juices, applying itself to the seat of the disorder, which it removes by its healing qualities. In complaints, the offsprings of a sedentary life, in sick head-ache, female weaknesses, and indeed in debility in either sex; its salutary powers have been remarkably eminent, even in cases that had been deemed by some of the faculty incurable; its tendency being to invigorate and to improve the general health, occasioning no danger from cold, and requiring neither confinement nor change of diet.

The very numerous and respectable testimonies from the first and leading characters shew the great excellence of this medicine, which the proprietor now offers in the fullest confidence, that it will prove of general utility to the public at large, and whenever it is tried, will acquire that value and esteem which it so highly merits.

TO PARENTS.

The annexed cases of cures performed by

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying

LOZENGES,

(Selected from a very numerous list,)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the excellence and safety of this valuable specific, for destroying worms in the human stomach and intestines.

From Mr Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Baltimore street, two doors above south Gay street.

I have a son six years of age, who, for four years past, has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast, his breath fetid, and almost constant itching at the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore were successively procured. Each of these gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be the cause of the child's disorder, and exhausted his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your worm destroying Lozenges, but with many others did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. More, auctioneer) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a dose agreeable to directions, which soon expelled eight large worms, some of them about eight inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worms appeared. The child recovered, and now enjoys a good state of health.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 40, Walkes street, Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment, I was told that Hamilton's worm destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects. The eldest voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch—in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skin and slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed tobe inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, the 26th day of Sept. 1799.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1806.

To H. LEE.

Some time last spring, I was afflicted with loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever, and great debility, so that I could scarcely walk. In this distressing situation I took many things, but without benefit. An acquaintance in the country sent to me to procure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosity prompted me to read the directions, where I found my complaint exactly described by the doctor. I immediately sent for another box of the Lozenges, and took one dose, which brought away a large quantity of worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encouraged by this, I took another dose, which was attended with the happiest effects, as it relieved me entirely, and am now in a better state of health than for a considerable time past. I have since given them to my children, and can speak from experience, that they are a most valuable medicine, and am happy to add my testimony to numberless others of their efficacy.

SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 140, north Second street.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—purging, with slimy and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Are sold in Pittsburgh only, by

Anthony Beelen,

FRONT STREET,

Who has constantly for sale,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT, for the Itch, a certain cure by once using; *HAMILTON'S ELIXIR*, for coughs; the celebrated *ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS; HAMILTON'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD*, for the rheumatism; *TOOTH ACHE DROPS; HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE* for debility.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head-ache, foul stomach, and for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no remedy has been discovered superior to

Lee's Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills,

Which for 10 years past have been attended with the greatest success. The testimony of many respectable persons in our southern sea ports has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy during the prevalence of malignant fevers, has preserved their health after experiencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head-ache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit I received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, *WM. DEVENNY,*

No. 145, Cherry street, New-York.